They Contend That, as Representatives of Their Sovereigns, They Rank After the President-Complain of Seating Supreme Court Justices in Front of Them at the McKinley Memorial

WASHINGTON, March 3.-Through Lord Pauncefote, their dean, the Ambassadors of foreign countries in Washington have again complained to the Secretary of State over the fact that precedence has been given the Supreme Court of the United tates over them in an official function The cause of this complaint was the facthat at the McKinley memorial services in the Capitol on Friday last, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the highest Federal judicial tribunal wore eated in front of the Ambassadors. Lord Pauncefote personally made complaint to Secretary Hay on Saturday, and it is understood that an effort will be made to establish an order of precedence for all

While the question which is agitating the Diplomatic Corps and the Supreme Court may seem trivial to most people, it is really matter of considerable importance, in that it involves the friendly relations of the United States with foreign countries. There is danger that offence will be given to the Emperors, Kings and Presidents who are represented in Washington by Ambassadors. Each Ambassador is the personal representative of his sovereign, and is distinguished from a Minister, in that the Minister represents only his Goverament. The Ambassadors here have laid down the rule, from which they will not recede one lota, that they are the other selves of their sovereigns, and as such rank with, but after the President of the United States, and precede on official ocasions all other persons connected with the Government of the United States.

Five years ago, when Mr. McKinley became President of the United States, the Ambassadors rather reluctantly made a slight concession when Mr. McKinley insisted that the Vice-President of the United States might precede them on occasions of official ceremony. Mr. McKinley made the point that Vice-President Hobart, being constitutionally eligible to the Presidency, ranked with but after the President and must therefore be recognized as superior or, at least, equal in rank to the rep-resentatives of foreign rulers. Beyond this, however, the Ambassadors have declined to make any concession, and they are now insisting that the disputed question of precedence between themselves and the Supreme Court be settled at once and for all. If it is not settled there will be danger of much ill feeling, which will probably extend to some of the courts of Europe.

There has been an exchange of views on the subject between the State Department, the Supreme Court and the Ambassadors. In these exchanges Chief Justice Fuller has insisted that the Supreme Court, as the highest branch of one of the three cothe highest branch of one of the three coordinate divisions of the United States
Government, was entitled to rank with
the President on occasion of official ceremony. In support of his contention it
was maintained that the position of honor
was always given members of the Supreme
Court at entertainments at foreign embassies. The State Department declined
to accept this as a reason that the Supreme
Court should take precedence over the
Ambassadors, maintaining that it was
merely a personal tribute on the part of perely a personal tribute on the part of the Ambassadors to guests of distinction. Through some means the Supreme Court obtained the impression that the Ambassadors were willing to acknowledge that the Chief Justice and Associate Justices should precede the Ambassadors on occasions of official ceremony. That there might be no misunderstanding on this subject, the Secretary of State communicated with the Ambassadors, through Lord Pauncefote, with the result that every

Pauncefote, with the result that every Ambassador in Washington made a writ-ten statement that he was not willing to make any such concession, being prohibited from doing so, in fact, by the circumstance that he was the personal represen-tative of his sovereign, and as such of equal rank with the President of the United States. And there the matter stands. President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are anxious to settle the matter amicably, but in view of the radical and diametrically opposed positions taken by the Ambassadors and by the Justices of the Supreme Court, a compromise does not appear to be probstance that he was the personal re ompromise does not appear to be prob-The State Department has made a careful

inquiry into the rules of diplomatic prec-edence in foreign countries and has found no instance where any member of a governno instance where any memoer of a govern-ment, other than its sovereign or chief executive, has taken precedence of Am-bassadors accredited to that government, except in France, where, on official occasions purely domestic, the Diplomatic Corps, including the Ambassadors, have places as spectators and are not included among those who are entitled to official participation. Following the French rule, the Ambassalors of foreign governments in Washington would have been seated during the McKinley

would have been seated during the McKinley memorial services in the diplomatic gallery of the House of Representatives, and not on the floor. The Supreme Court would have been seated with the other official participants on the floor.

The Italian Ambassador consented to make some explanation to-day of the rules of precedence that obtained in the courts of Europe. He said it was the custom there for Ambassadors to come next to the sovereign of the Power to which they were accredited, preceding Princes, Ministers of State, and every other person of official standing. "This practice," he said, "is pursued in England, Russia, Spain, Gerstanding. "This practice," he said, "is pursued in England, Russia, Spain, Germany, Italy and at all the courts of Europe. An Ambassador represents not only his nation and the people, but he is the personal representative of his sovereign. It is as if the sovereign were there. This sonal representative of his sovereign. It is as if the sovereign were there. This custom has been in vogue since the congress of Westhpalia, in 1648, and was agreed to by all the Powers at Vienna on March 17,1815, and again emphasized at the congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. This is the universal rule at the courts of Farana and Fara gress of Aix-la-Chapelle. This is the universal rule at the courts of Europe. Europe is not in the United States, however, yet diplomats must be governed by the regulations of the diplomatic code. It is not that we do not wish to show all due respect to the Justices of the Supreme Court, but that we wish to obey the rules that are universal."

universal."
The Ambassador, after explaining the rule adopted by the French Government, suggested that it might not be inappropriate for the United States to adopt some

#### SUBSIDY BILL IN THE SENATE Mr. Frye Urges Its Passage on Commercial Grounds.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- The Senate today, on the closing of the morning hour. took up the Ship Subsidy bill and Mr. Frye | Third Infantry will sail from Manila for the (Rep., Me.), chairman of the Committee United States on March 15. This is in line on Commerce, from which the bill was re- with the plan adopted several months ported, asked that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill have seen long service in the Philippines. It will not cause any material reduction There being no objection it was so ordered, and the clerk proceeded with the reading of the bill.

Mr. Frye then addressed the Senate in favor of the bill. He said that the high | Protest Against Presenting a Sword to rates of American wages increased the cost of American ships at least 25 per cent. He gave figures showing the monthly cost of compared with the Oceanic and the Wilhelm der Grosse, and said that in wages and food the cost of the Oceanic was not more than wo-thirds of that of the St. Louis, and the net of the German ship not more than one-

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE. Ten Years of Blessed Work and PRESIDENT WARNS RIDGELY Glorious Victories.

## Paine's Celery Compound

Has Brought Health and New Life to the Sick and Diseased in Every Part of the Civilized World.

For the last ten years the work of Paine' Celery Compound has been a blessed and cheering one to men and women of every rank in society. In no one case has the great medicine failed to benefit, and where it has been used promptly, it has in every

case brought a cure. The blessed results that spring from the use of Paine's Celery Compound are not confined to this land of ours. The great life giving medicine has been sent to every quarter of the civilized world, and has cured the sick, restored the weak and depressed to health and strength, and caused tens of thousands to live who failed to find health in worthless prescriptions, sarsaparillas, nervines, and pills. Paine's Celery Compound has cured when all other remedies failed.

It is to this best of all medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, that we would direct the attention of every man and woman suffering from weakness, general debility, rheumat-tism, neuralgia, heart trouble, dyspepsia, anemia, blood diseases, liver complaint, and kidney trouble. Thousands of grateful letters have poured in testifying to wonder-

letters have poured in testifying to wonderful and permanent cures.

It is foolish and criminal to delay the use of such a disease banisher when others have so clearly demonstrated its value; when many of your friends and neighbors have been made well by its use. The health giving virtues are so eminently great that the ablest physicians are prescribing Paine's Celery Compound daily for the sick. If you are weak physically, in the grasp of disease, or simply feeling out-of-sorts, irritable, sleepless, or despondent, try one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and note well the magical effects.

#### Always Ask for Diamond Dyes TAKE NO OTHER.

half. "There," he continued, "is the story, not quite the whole story, but very nearly the whole of it. Any Senator can see that no American ship can, by any possibility, be run in competition with foreign ships."

Then he went on to speak of the subsidies paid by foreign Governments to steamships sailing under their flag. Great Britain, he said, began to subsidize its mail vessels fifty years ago, and there never had been a single cessation of its policy. France paid subsidies, so did Germany, Austria-Hungary, Spain and Japan. These nations, he said, had fid postal subsidies for the purpose of establishing mail lines from their great commercial ports to the commercial ports of the world. This was done for the purpose of trade and for nothing else.

"Mr. Frye then went at much length into an explanation and defence of the bill in "There," he continued, "is the story,

of trade and for nothing else.

TMr. Frye then went at much length into an explanation and defence of the bill in its various details, answering questions put by several Senators. He minimized the demands of the bill on the Treasury and said that the bill was not a very serious proposition to a legislative body which passed (and properly passed) a River and Harbor bill carrying \$50,000,000. In conclusion he expressed the hope that Senators who intended to speak for or against the bill would do so as soon as convenient, as he desired to have action upon the bill.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) inquired as to the present condition of business in American ship-building yards: "Is it not true that they were full of orders," he asked.

"It is not true that they are full of orders," he asked.

"It is not true that they are full of orders," The struggle of the Illinois factions to obtain an advantage in the Senatorship contest attracted the attention of the Administration unpleasantly some time ago. The bold proposition was made some time ago by Senator Cullom and ex-Comptroller and the several field deputies em-

cently given for the building of eight steamships in American yards by Mr. Furness, an English ship owner. Mr. Frve said that his information was that Mr. Furness's ships were not to be built here, but built abroad. The question as to the nationality of the men on American steamers on the Pacific was also brought up, and Mr. Bacon asserted, from his Mr. Bacon asserted, from his personal observation, that, on the great Pacific steamships two-thirds of the men employed were either Chinamen or Japanese.

The bill went over as the unfinished business and after an executive session the Senate adjourned until to-morrow,

#### HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

## on Philippine Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- The House today took up the bill to classify the rural free delivery service, Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.), explaining the provisions placing the additional service after June 30, next, under the contract system. A repetition of the star route scandals would be obviated, he said, by a stipulation that no contractor should handle more than one route, for which he should be compelled personally

to perform the work.
Without disposing of the matter the Without disposing of the matter the committee rose and the House took up the conference report on the Philippine Tariff bill. Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, explained the agreement reached by the conferees. He said it was fortunate that the House had acted so promptly as it did in passing the bill last December. Owing to that fast and expecting like prompt. did in passing the on last becomes. Our ing to that fact and expecting like prompt action by the Senate, a syndicate which had been organized to ship tobacco into the United States from the Philippines while it could come duty free, gave up the project, and there had been comparatively few importations from the Philippines. But proport action was desirable. pines. But prompt action was desirable and necessary to protect the revenue. He offered to yield thirty minutes for the

He offered to yield thirty minutes for the use of the minority if they desired it, but they declined to go on with the consideration of the report this afternoon.

Mr. Payne then asked the previous question on the adoption of the report. A quorum did not vote and a count failed to reveal the presence of one. A roll call resulted: Yeas, 105; nays, 82-a quorum. The motion for the previous question was passed and the House then at 5 o'clock adjourned until to-morrow, when the adoption of the conference report will be the first business in order. the first business in order

#### Third Infantry Coming Home.

Washington, March 3.—Gen. Chaffee has informed the War Department that the ago for the return of organizations that It will not cause any material reduction in the military force under Gen Chaffee, as the regiments recently sent to the Philip-pines have provided for keeping the military strength at nearly 40,000 men.

#### Schley.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-Senator Spooner to-day presented in the Senate the prowages on the American ship St. Louis as test of James Comerford Post No. 68, G. A. R., of Chippewa Falls, Wis., against Solomon Goldenkranz. Assistant District the proposed action by Congress to ap- Attorney Sandford will represent the Dispropriate \$10,000 for the purchase of a sword for Rear Admiral Schley as being contrary to the spirit of the republic.

Attorney Sandford will represent the District Attorney. The twenty-one witnesses examined at the preliminary investigation last Monday and Tuesday will be called.

TELLS THE COMPTROLLER TO

Must Not Use the Patronage of His Office in the Centest for Senator in Illinois - Must Send All Appointments to the White House for the President's O. K.

LET POLITICS ALONE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-President Roosevelt to-day plainly declared the proposition that Federal officeholders shall not use their official places to further political interests, either of themselves or of their friends. The case in point is that of Daniel Hogan of Chicago, who was recommended by Representative Hopkins and others for the place of Collector of Internal Revenue. The ollowing semi-official statement is made:

After inquiry of the President as to what the President's views were in regard to the political activity, especially in any factional difference within the party his appointees, Major Hogan stated to the President that he would be compelled to withdraw his name from consideration in connection with the appointment of Internal Revenue Collector for the Southern District of Illinois, as he desired Southern District of Illinois, as he desired to continue actively to participate in the politics of the State. The President reiterated to-day to various Illinois representatives, both in Congress and in executive office, that he expected his appointees in Illinois to keep clear of any active factional work; that the election of a Senator from Illinois was for the Illinois people only to decide, and that he expected the Federal appointees in that State to serve their party by doing their work in their respective offices in first-class shape and by refraining from any improper factional activity in connection with n atters with which the Federal Administration had no proper conce in no proper conce n.

Not satisfied that his pronouncement in

Not satisfied that his pronouncement in the Hogan case would prove sufficient to clear the political atmosphere in Illinois, President Roosevelt this morning summond to the White House Comptroller of the Currency William B. R dgely, the son-in-law of senator Cullom, who was recen ly appointed from that State. He told Mr. Ridgely that it had been charged that the Comptroller was using his official place to promote the interests of one of the candidates for United States Senator from Illinois, and he warned him that he must

didates for United States Senator from Illinois, and he warned him that he must desist for m such action.

The charge against Comptroller Ridgely was made by Representative Hopkins, who is a candidate for the Senate in opposition to former Comptroller Dawes and William E. Mason, the present Senator. The President satisfied himself that the charge was true. The patronage at the disposal of Comptroller Dawes, during his four years in office, amounted to something like \$1,500,000, and the Comptroller's patronage is not supposed to have diminished since Mr. Ridgely succeeded Mr. Dawes.

and the Comptroller's patronage is not supposed to have diminished since Mr. Ridgely succeded Mr Dawes.

The President, in talking with Mr. Ridgely this morning, expressed the opinion that no more National Bank receivers should be appointed from Illinois, for that State has already received a lion's share of such appointments. He also gave the important direction that Comptroller Ridgely hereafter send to the White House for the President's "O. K " all appointment's which he proposes to make as Comptroller of the Currency. In considering the appointment of Daniel Hogan to the Internal Revenue Collectorship the President recognized the Hopkins-Lorimer faction and this recognition was protested by Senator Cullom, whose candidate for the Senatorship is Dawes. It is still the President's intention to appoint a man of Hopkins's choice, on the ground that it is only fair to recognize both factions in Illinois in making the several Federal appointois in making the several Federal appoint-

Dawes that the several field deputies em-ployed under the United States Marshal in Illinois be made regular members of the Marshal's staff at stated salaries. The the Marshal's staff at stated salaries. The compensation of the field deputies at present depends on the amount of occasional service they render. The avowed purpose of the change was to assist one of the candidates in the Senatorship contest. The President and the Attorney-General rejected the proposition promptly.

Deaths of Soldiers in the Philippines. WASHINGTON, March 3.-The War Department has received a report from Head-

quarters, Division of the Philippines, giving Mr. Payne Explains Conference Report the following list of deaths that have occurred in that command since last report, dated Jan. 10th .: Dysentery—Peter Taylor, private, Company I, Eighth Infantry: Edward V, Laboagossire, private, Company I, Thirtieth Infantry: Eugene Teeling, private, Company G, Second Battalion Engineeers: Charles H. Shaw, private, Company D, Twentieth Infantry

fantry.
Drowned, bodies not recovered—John Liptock, private, Company A. Twenty-sixth Infantry: Oscar Skoglund, private, Company E. Third Infantry: Drowned, body recovered—Silas W. Robertson, cook, Company A. Twenty-fifth Infantry. aundice—Benjamin Thomas, private, Com-ny I, Twenty-first Infantry, tesuit of gunshot wound in action—John terson, sergeant, Company I, Eighth In-

fantry
Result of gunshot wound, accidental—
Henry B. Douglas, private, Hospital Corps.
Tubercular peritonitis—Charles Chambers,
corporal, Company I. Tenth Infantry.
Abscess of spleen—Hilton D. Harris, private,
Company L. Fifteenth Infantry.

#### Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, March 8 .- These army orders

First Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, Artillery Corps, ransferred from the Sixty-sixth Coast to the un-

transferred from the Sixty-sixth Coast to the unassigned list.
These assignments of officers recently promoted: First Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, to the 120th
Coast, Philippines: First Lieut. Edgar N. Yule, to
the Eleventh Coast, Palihphies: First Lieut,
James P. Robinson, to the Sixty-sixth Company
Coast, Philippines.
These contract surgeons from the places designated to San Francisco: Everett A. Anderson,
from Devil's Lake, R. King Cole from Dailas,
from Devil's Lake, R. King Cole from Dailas,
flomaparte P. Norvell from St. Louis, Joseph R.
Parke from Philadelphia, Joseph J. Shafter from
Washington.
Leave of absence for two months granted Capt,
James M. Williams, Artillery Corps.
Leave of absence for three months granted
First Lieut. Henry C. Bonnycastie, Twenty third
Infantify mand of Lieut. Gen. Miles, Thomas First Lieut. Hearry C. Bonnycastie, Iwenty thru Infantry.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles, Thomas Ward. Acting Adjutant General.

Leave of absence granted Capt. Evan M. Johnson, Ninetecuth Infantry, extended two months.

First Lieut. Edward P. Schulz, Cerps of Englineers, to New York as Biccorder and Disbursing Officer of the Board of Engineers, to relieve Capt. Edgar Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, ordered to Los Angeles, to relieve Leut. Col. Thomas H. Handbury, Cerps of Engineers.

Second Lieut. Winslow H. Reaves, Artillery Corps, assigned to the Twenty fifth Battery in the Philippines.

These naval orders have been issued:
Passed Assistant Paymaster R. H. Orr, from
Navy Yard, New York, to Navy Yard, League Island.
Passed Assistant Paymaster A. B. Pierce, from Navy Yard, Boston, to Navy Yard, New York.
Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Carpenter, from the Illinois to home and sick leave one month.
Rear Admiral J. A. Howell, to be retired March 16.
Capt. J. F. Merry, to be retired March 5.
W. E. Griffin, appointed Assistant Surgeon.

### Park Avenue Hotel Fire Inquest To-day.

The inquest into the Park Avenue Hotel fire will be held to-day before Coroner

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. GENERAL OFFICE, BROAD STREET STATION.

PHILADELPHIA, 4th March, 1902.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1901:
The gross earnings of the four grand divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie, embracing the Main Line, United Railroads of New Jersey, Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, Allegheny Valley and Western New York and Pennsylvania Railways, and Branches thereof, were \$101.829.785 27 \$44,655,166 55 Prom this amount the following deductions have been made:
Payments account Sinking and Trust Funds
Extraordinary expenditures for revision of grades and alignments, abolition
of grade crossings, and other improvements. \$512,063 45

\$10,361,928 6 5,000,000 00 8,586,756 64 1,825,171 99 Balance to credit of profit and loss December \$1st, 1901 ...... GENERAL BALANCE SHEET. (Condensed.)
DECEMBER 31st, 1901. CURRENT LIABILITIES. Sinking Fund, Trust Fund and in-

Under the provisions of the consolidated mortgage of the Company, \$402,390 was set apart out of the net income for the redemption of the outstanding bonds secured by that mortgage. Twenty-nine thousand dollars of these bonds were purchased and cancelled. The remainder of the sum was placed to the credit of the trustees for investment under the terms of the mortgage. There is now \$7.648,750.41 in securities and cash, in the fund for the redemption of the bonds. Under the provisions of the four per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Loan, there was paid to the trustee during 1901, for the sinking fund, the sum of \$136,400. The trustee was unable to obtain any of the bonds at the price fixed in the lease, and, in accordance with the terms thereof, the whole amount has been invested in additional equipment.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS. SINKING FUNDS.

SECURITIES OF OTHER CORPORATIONS.

The entire cost of the securities of other corporations held by your Company December 31st, 1901, was \$202,804,101.08. The increase over last year is due to further purchases of railway securities which yield a satisfactory return upon the investment. The direct revenue received therefrom during the year was \$7.781,720.38, which amounted to over 3% per cent. upon the cost thereof.

CAR TRUSTS.

The issue of Car Trust securities made during the year consisted of \$5.271,000 of certificates of Series "A." B." C." D. "C." and "F." Pennsylvania Equipment Trust, bearing interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum. There will thus be furnished for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company too box cars, 1000 long gondolas, 2000 steel

gondolas, and 500 steel flat cars; for the West-ern New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company 500 steel gondolas; for the Penn-sylvania Company 500 steel gondolas and 400 steel flat cars; and for the Pittsburgh, Cin-cinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Com-pany 100 steel flat cars; an aggregate of 6000 cars

Sinking Funds and Trust Fund.....

# Net earnings from operation.

Dividends and interest on investment			
Cross Income	2000000	\$12,247,57	2 40
Gross income  Deduct psymeuts, rentals leased and operated roads, interest on funded debt, caments, &c	r trust pay	8,566,61	1 68
Net income		\$3,681,260	74
Deduct: Accrued contribution to Sinking Fund, 314 per cent. Gold Loan of 1901.	\$222,838 84	E.	
Contribution to Sinking Fund Chicago By Co.	145.000 00	)	
Pittsburgh, Fort was no another and the Amount transferred to Extraordinary Expenditure Fund.  Dividend of 3 per cent. on capital stock outstanding December 2d, 1901	1,000.000 00 630,000 00	3	
		1,997, 383	
Balance transferred to credit of profit and loss, December 818, 1901		\$1,683,92° 5,176,310	1 40
ALMOST TELEFORM		\$6,800,24	5 86

- 1	Amount to credit of profit and loss, December star, 1990	
1	Discount on securities sold, less amount realized in settlement of old accounts, &c	\$6,860,245 1,529,389
9	Balance to credit of profit and loss, December 31st, 1901	\$5,830,856
;		
1	PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.	
	Gross carnings on lines operated directly.	\$24,290,802 17,275,324
9	Expenses	
-	Net earnings from operation	\$7,015,568
	To which add: Interest from investments, and on general account.  \$57.584 77	
	Miscellaneous income. Little Main Railroad and Proposition 214,393 55 Louis, Vandalla and Terre Haute Railroad	271,928

educt:
Extraordinary Expenditures in revising grades and alignments and other outlay not properly chargeable to capital account.

Ontribution to Sinking Fund for consolidated mortgage bonds.

Amount carried to Sinking Fund for redemption of Dayton and Western Rail-road Company mortgage bonds maturing January 1st, 1905.

Amount of net earnings applicable to and declared as dividends:
Four per cent. on preferred stock.

Two and one-balf per cent. on common stock.

618.882 00

Amount transferred to credit of profit and loss for the year 1901.

Add amount to credit of profit and loss, December 31st, 1900.

Deduct premium paid on Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company first \$4.036.410 39 mortgage bonds redeemed through Sinking Fund, amounts paid in settlement and adjustment of sundry accounts, &c. 357.679 45 357,679 45 Balance to credit of profit and loss. December 31st, 1901

tal Stock, which your Company purchased at par.

An issue was made November 1st, 1901, in accordance with an agreement of that date between the Pennsylvania Company, and the Girard Trust Company, Trustee, of \$20,000,000 of Pennsylvania Company 1s-year Guaranteed 3½ per cent Gold Debentures, secured by the déposit of \$25,000,000 of preferred dividend-paying railway securities, by the covenant of the Pennsylvania Company and the guarantee of your Company A sinking rund is provided, under which one-fifteenth of the entire issue will be redeemed annually by lot at par. The proceeds thereof were used for construction and equipment and for the general corpor-

CAPITAL STOCK AND FUNDED DEBT.

For the purpose of increasing its stock basis and acquiring the ownership of a large amount of securities connected with your Western lines, the Pennsylvania Company made a further issue of \$19,000,000 of its Capimand tal Stock, which your Company purchased at part, were made November 1st, 1901.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 90,361,754, an increase of 14,078,759. The number of passengers carried was 22,188,862, an increase of 1.71,513, as compared with 1900.

The gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburch for the year were \$198,626,878,14, operating expenses, \$133,713,586,25, and net earnings, \$64,913,461,89, an increase in gross earnings, compared with 1900, of \$23,306,524,44, and an increase in net earnings of \$10,175,414,38. There were 243,408,035 tons of freight moved, being an increase of 24,331,638 tons, and 104,471,301 passengers carried, an increase of 20,794,855.

The securities belonging to the Trust of October, 1878, on December 31st, 1961. amounted at par to \$10,020,000, and the total income therefrom was \$3,517,161.94, about 47-10 per cont. on their cost.

The assets of the Insurance Fund at the end of the year were \$4,858,930.82, being an ingrease as compared with 1990, 6231,198.05.

The total receipts of the Employes' Vol. 19,176,200,17 which the total receipts of the Employes' Vol. 11,176,200,17 which the beginning of the year, made an aggregate of \$1,553,527.22, out of which \$376,27.418 was distributed as death benefits, and \$590,952.11 in cases of disability arising from sickness and accident. After meeting its obligations for the year, a balance of \$357,209.45 remained to the credit of the Fund. In addition to this balance there is an accumulated surplus of \$751,206.25.

The amount of the Employes' Saving Fund at the close of the year was \$3,219,908.22.

During the year 220 employes were retired under the pension regulations of the Company. The amount of allowances paid was \$280,680.2, and the number of pensioned employes on the roll. 1,08.

employes on the roll. 1,08.

employes on the roll of the interest of the Company. In the administration of the Pension Department, to pursue a liberal policy toward the employes between sixty-five and seventy years of age who become incapacitated for active service. This, together with the extension of its benefits to the Buffalo and Alleyheny Valley Division, which has become a part of your system since the department was fanguarated, has increased the demands upon the fund, so that a somewhat larger sum will be necessary to meet its requirements. Your approval will be seen from the Income Account that your revenues were sufficient to permit the payment of an extra dividend of a per cent, and the application of a large sum to the revision of grades and alignment and the improvement of equipment and therminal and other racilities. After deducting the advances to coal and other companies in your system, and the saving expend

STOCKHOLDERS MAY ORTAIN COPIES OF THE REPORT IN PAMPHLET FORM ON APPLICATION IN PERSON OR BY LEFTER TO LEWIS NEILSON, SECRETARY, ROOM 271. BROAD STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA.

CENSUS BUREAU BILL HELD UP. | the President shall sign the bill as it stands

The President Objects to Placing the Entire Force on the Eligible List.

WASHINGTON, March 3.-President Roosevelt hesitates to sign the bill creating a permanent Census Bureau, submitted to him to-day, and it is possible he may veto it. His objection is that after providing all the details for creating a permanent Census Bureau, the bill places the entire classified civil service, making them eligible classified civil service, making them eligible appointment at any time within a year in any Government department without any regard to the provision, but without any regard to the provisions of the Civil Service law. Senators and Representatives who have constituant and Representatives who have constituated and Representatives who have constituant and Representatives who have present force of the bureau within the eagerly supported the Senate amendment which places them all in the classified service, and of course are anxious that except as regards this one provision, and intendent of Foreign Mails, Post Office De-

but he appears to be in no hurry to do so.

The Census Office force has been largely reduced in the last few months, but it numbers now about 2,000. Something like half of this number will be needed in the permanent bureau, and the President and permanent oureau, and the President and nobody else objects to having them protected by the rules of the civil service, but he thinks it hardly fair to put the remaining 1,000 on the eligible list, to the exclusion of those persons all over the United States who have been taking the examinations with the hope of getting appointments in the resular way.

it is possible that he will held the measure for a few days, and that in the meantime the employees who are not to be appointed to the permanent bureau will be discharged. This would meet the President's objections to the bill as it now stands, as only those employees are to go on the cligible list who shall be on the rolls when the bill becomes a law.

Hills Passed by the Senate.

Washington, March 3.—The Senate today passed these bills:

To establish a marine hospital at Savannan, Gr., cost not to exceed \$200,000 with site.

Authorization of certain cases.

To authorizate the use of depositions before navel courts on certain cases.

To authorize the use of depositions before navel courts on certain cases.

To provide for the convening of general courts—martial at remote naval stations.

at Bohol, had been recovered Collins was from Hackensack, N. J., where his father lives. He had been teaching in the Philippines for nearly a year.

maxon Street. Philadelphia, have been im-proved and extended, and large purchases of real estate and right of way have been

"The search of the interests of the process of the

By order of the Board.

A. J. CASSATT, President.